

EXHIBIT 77

THE MODERN CONTRACT OF GUARANTEE

English Edition

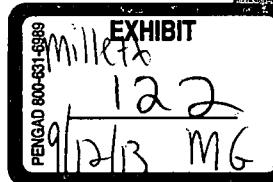
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moneys 'to be made available ... have been ... distributed ... I will be released' means just that. The release is not to take effect (if at all) until the debtor's obligations under the proposals have been fulfilled."

It might be that this type of conditional agreement, however, is better viewed not as an implied reservation of rights against the surety, but simply as an agreement not amounting to an absolute release at all.

Yet even if the agreement is unconditional other circumstances may indicate that the rights against the surety are to be preserved. Extrapolating from *Watts v Aldington*,¹⁶⁹ such circumstances might be if the amount paid by the principal upon his release is small in respect of the total indebtedness and there are circumstances known to the parties (guarantor, debtor and principal) indicating that the creditor would be seeking additional sums from the guarantor. Additionally, the fact that the guarantor has provided an additional security may also be a factor indicating the creditor does not intend to give up his (secured) rights against the guarantor upon a release of the principal.¹⁷⁰

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(c) *A "reservation of rights" clause in the contract of guarantee*

There is clear authority that a clause in the original contract of guarantee can preserve a right of action against the guarantor.¹⁷¹ In *Perry v National Provincial Bank of England*,¹⁷² the guarantor mortgaged certain deeds to the bank to secure the indebtedness of a partnership customer, and the bank, without reference to the guarantor, released the customer from all further liability under an arrangement whereby it obtained instead debentures in a limited company incorporated to take over the assets of the original business. The guarantor claimed to be released from liability on the ground that, as the bank had released the principal debtor, his liability under the guarantee was discharged. The argument was rejected because the guarantee (embodied in the mortgage documents) contained a clause authorising the bank "to compound with and give time for payment of and accept compositions from and make any other arrangements with the debtors". In the words of Cozens-Hardy M.R.:

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"it is perfectly possible for a surety to contract with a creditor in the suretyship instrument that notwithstanding any composition, release, or

¹⁶⁹ *The Times*, December 16, 1993.

¹⁷⁰ See this argument advanced in *Finley v Connell Associates* [1999] Lloyd's Rep. P.N. 895 at 907.

¹⁷¹ *Perry v National Provincial Bank of England* [1910] 1 Ch. 464; *Cowper v Smith* (1838) 4 M. & W. 519; 150 E.R. 1534; *Union Bank of Manchester Ltd v Beech* (1865) 3 H. & C. 672; 159 E.R. 695; *Greene King plc v Stanley* [2001] EWCA Civ 1966 at para. 77; *Bank of Adelaide v Lorden* (1970) 45 A.L.R. 49; *Fletcher Organisation Pty Ltd v Crocus Investments Pty Ltd* [1988] 2 Qd. R. 517 (concerning the release of a co-surety).

¹⁷² [1910] 1 Ch. 464.

arrangement the surety shall remain liable although the principal does not.”¹⁷³

6-77 Although the law is clearly settled, it should be observed that the conclusion the courts have reached is arguably inconsistent with a number of earlier cases and, in particular, with the view of the Privy Council in *Commercial Bank of Tasmania v Jones*.¹⁷⁴ In that case, there was a novation—the creditor giving the debtor an absolute release and accepting a third party in his place. The Privy Council regarded the fact that there had been an absolute release of the debtor, rather than a mere covenant not to sue him, as important in coming to a conclusion that the guarantor was discharged in spite of a reservation of rights clause contained in the agreement of guarantee:

“It may be taken as settled law that where there is an absolute release of the principal debtor, the remedy against the surety is gone because the debt is extinguished, and where such actual release is given no right can be reserved because the debt is satisfied, and no right of recourse remains when the debt is gone.”¹⁷⁵

6-78 It has been seen that when the reservation of rights clause is contained in the agreement of release between creditor and debtor it was at one time treated as void because the clause was treated as being incompatible with the absolute release. This passage appears to apply that reasoning to a situation where the reservation of rights clause is contained in the guarantee. The result would be that the reservation of rights clause in the guarantee would only be valid if the agreement between the creditor and the debtor is worded as a covenant not to sue rather than a release. The application of the reasoning of the Privy Council to the facts in *Perry v National Provincial Bank of England* would have rendered the reservation of rights clauses ineffective, because it is clear that absolute releases were given to the debtors in that case.¹⁷⁶ The releases could not be construed as covenants not to sue as the releases themselves did not contain reservation of rights clauses.

6-79 In *Perry v National Provincial Bank of England*, the court distinguished *Commercial Bank of Tasmania v Jones* on the ground that the acts done by the bank in the latter case did not fall within the meaning of the clause in the guarantee.¹⁷⁷ Yet this distinction is of doubtful validity because the relevant clause stated expressly that the guarantee was to continue notwithstanding that there was a “release” or “discharge”,¹⁷⁸ and that is what occurred, even

¹⁷³ [1910] 1 Ch. 464.

¹⁷⁴ [1893] A.C. 313. See also *Re Mount Costigan Lead & Silver Mining Co Ltd* (1896) 17 L.R. (NSW) Eq. 80 at 93 per Manning J.

¹⁷⁵ [1893] A.C. 313 at 316.

¹⁷⁶ See per Cozens-Hardy M.R. in *Perry v National Provincial Bank of England* [1910] 1 Ch. 464 at 474.

¹⁷⁷ [1910] 1 Ch. 464 at 476 per Fletcher-Moulton L.J.

¹⁷⁸ See the clause set out in *Commercial Bank of Tasmania v Jones* [1893] A.C. 313 at 314. See also *Re Mount Costigan Lead & Silver Mining Co Ltd* (1896) 17 L.R. (NSW) Eq. 80.

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though a third party took on the liabilities. Whatever the merits of this argument, however, it is now overwhelmingly clear from the authorities that a reservation of rights clause embodied in the guarantee will be upheld whether the debtor is absolutely released by the creditor or whether the creditor covenants not to sue the debtor.¹⁷⁹

A common type of clause which is inserted in the guarantee to preserve the liability of the guarantor in the event of a release of the principal debtor states "the creditor may at any time and from time to time compound with or release or discharge the principal debtor without impairing or releasing the guarantor".¹⁸⁰ The reference to a "composition" in such a clause has been defined as a "form of transaction ... by which an insolvent debtor ... contracts with his creditors as a body for his discharge extrajudicially, or for his reinstatement in his estate, in consideration of his payment to the creditors of an agreed proportion of their several debts".¹⁸¹ It is probably sufficient in order to come within the term "composition" for the creditors to agree to take, in satisfaction of the debt, property of the debtor which, depending on the amount subsequently realised, might or *might not* be less than the full value of the debt.¹⁸² But the word "composition" will probably not embrace an unqualified release of the debtor,¹⁸³ so in that event the guarantor will be discharged unless there is a reference to a "release" or "discharge". It should be noted that the clause not only contains a stipulation that the creditor is authorised to "release" or "compound with" the debtor, but also a statement by the guarantor that the guarantor's liability is to continue despite such action by the creditor. It may not be sufficient that the guarantee contains the former statement and not the latter, so that the courts are forced to draw the implication from the mere fact of the guarantor's authorisation of the release that the guarantor's liability should continue.

The above clause is often combined with a clause which permits the creditor "at all times ... to treat the guarantor as a principal debtor".¹⁸⁴ In New Zealand the view has been taken that this clause standing alone is effective to preserve the liability of the guarantor in the event of a release of the principal, even when there is no specific authority given to the creditor "to compound with or release or discharge the principal debtor" in the terms of

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¹⁷⁹ See the authorities cited above, n.171.

¹⁸⁰ As similar examples, see *Cowper v Smith* (1838) 4 M. & W. 519; 150 E.R. 1534; *Perry v National Provincial Bank of England* [1910] 1 Ch. 464; *Bank of Adelaide v Lorden* (1970) 45 A.L.J.R. 49.

¹⁸¹ *Aitken's Trustees v Bank of Scotland* [1944] S.C. 270 at 278.

¹⁸² *Union Bank of Australia v Rogan* (1892) 13 L.R. (NSW) 285.

¹⁸³ See *Aitken's Trustees v Bank of Scotland* [1944] S.C. 270 at 278. Similarly, a clause by which the guarantor agrees that "any favour, grace or consideration" shown to the principal debtor will not discharge the debtor will probably not embrace an unqualified release: *Fletcher Organisation Pty Ltd v Crocus Investments Pty Ltd* [1988] 2 Qd. R. 517, although the decision concerned the release of a co-guarantor. Note also the dissenting judgment of Williams J.

¹⁸⁴ *Bond & Bond Ltd v Rothery* [1935] G.L.R. 179.

the clause set out in the previous paragraph.¹⁸⁵ But there is no decisive authority and the creditor would be unwise to rely on such a clause in isolation. This is especially so in view of other statements which have stressed that the effect of a "principal debtor" clause is not to enlarge the ambit of the guarantee¹⁸⁶ or to convert the contract of guarantee into an indemnity,¹⁸⁷ but merely to avoid the consequences of the guarantor being discharged where the creditor gives time or other indulgence to the principal.¹⁸⁸

6-82 The effect of a clause in a contract of guarantee by which the guarantor promises to remain liable despite a release of or compromise with, the principal will be different from when the agreement is contained in the agreement of release between creditor and debtor. One of the major reasons why a release of the principal debtor discharges the guarantor is that, if it were otherwise, the guarantor could claim an indemnity from the debtor on payment to the creditor, thus rendering the release illusory from the principal debtor's point of view. This would result in a fraud on the debtor.¹⁸⁹ This principle is not seen to be infringed where the reservation of rights clause is contained in the agreement of release because the debtor's assent to the clause constitutes an implied agreement to the continuation of the guarantor's right of indemnity against the debtor.¹⁹⁰ This implication cannot be drawn where the clause is contained in a separate agreement of guarantee because usually the debtor will not have assented to the clause.¹⁹¹

6-83 The issue therefore arises whether a reservation of rights contained in the guarantee should deprive the guarantor of his right of indemnity. On one view this may be the consequential result. In *Watts v Aldington*¹⁹² Neil L.J. was of the view that, although it was "legitimate" to imply a term into the release of one joint debtor that there should be a reservation of rights

¹⁸⁵ *Bond & Bond Ltd.*, [1935] G.L.R. 179, at 180; *General Produce Co v United Bank Ltd* [1979] 2 Lloyd's Rep. 255 at 259, where Lloyd J. appears inclined to this view. The clause in the latter case did, however, contain further specific wording referring to a continuation of the guarantor's liability despite a release, and the facts of the case were concerned with a release of the principal by operation of law. See also *Bank of New Zealand v Baker* [1926] N.Z.L.R. 462 at 487, which would also support the efficacy of such a clause standing alone to preserve the liability of the guarantor. In Australia, see *Fletcher Organisation Pty Ltd v Crocus Investments Pty Ltd* [1988] 2 Qd. R. 517, where there is some support for the view that, the principal debtor clause is sufficient alone (see per Sheppardson J. at 526-527, Ryan J. at 543), but the relevant clause also contained a promise by which the guarantor waived his rights in respect of the provisions of the instrument (see clause 6). The decision was also concerned with the release of a co-guarantor, not the principal debtor.

¹⁸⁶ *Parker v Bayly* [1927] G.L.R. 265 at 268.

¹⁸⁷ See above, para.1-104.

¹⁸⁸ *Heald v O Connor* [1971] 1 W.L.R. 497 at 503. Note also that in *Payton v SG Brookes & Sons Pty Ltd* [1977] W.A.R. 91 it was specifically left open whether such a clause even had that effect.

¹⁸⁹ *Cole v Lynn* [1942] 1 K.B. 142 at 146; *Mercantile Bank of Sydney v Taylor* (1891) 12 L.R. (NSW) 252 at 260 per Windeyer J.; *Re Notal Investment Co (Nevill's Case)* (1870) 6 Ch. App. 43 at 47 per Mellish L.J.

¹⁹⁰ *Cole v Lynn* [1942] 1 K.B. 142 at 146.

¹⁹¹ If the debtor does assent (as in *Atkins v Revell* (1860) 1 De G.F. & J. 360; 45 E.R. 398) then the right of indemnity should be preserved.

¹⁹² *The Times*, December 16, 1993.

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against the other there was no "basis for making any implication as regards possible contribution rights"¹⁹³ by the latter.

Nonetheless, it is not clear why the guarantor should be deprived of his right of indemnity against the principal simply as an inference from a bare promise made to the creditor in the guarantee that he will remain liable despite a release, especially if he does not also consent to being treated as a "principal debtor". But if the guarantor is permitted to exercise his right of indemnity a "fraud on the debtor" will result since the debtor's legitimate expectation (arising from the release) is that his liability is extinguished. There is no easy answer to this question, but in the authors' view a reservation of rights clause in the guarantee should generally (and subject to the particular factual matrix of the contract) be interpreted as promise by the guarantor that his liability should continue but that his right of indemnity against the debtor should not.¹⁹⁴

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(d) *Agreement by the guarantor to the continuation of liability*

If there is no reservation of rights clause contained in the contract of guarantee, the creditor may seek to obtain the consent of the guarantor to the continuation of the guarantor's liability at the same time that the creditor release the debtor. It has been held that such consent, when it is given before the release, will be effective to preserve the guarantor's liability, even if given verbally.¹⁹⁵ The relevant authority speaks of a binding agreement between guarantor and creditor.¹⁹⁶ If the guarantor requested the release, it can be argued this is so because the guarantor's promise to remain liable on the existing guarantee would be supported by the consideration of the creditor's release of the debtor.¹⁹⁷ This conclusion, however, is inconsistent with other authorities¹⁹⁸ which on similar facts have not adopted such an approach but have clearly held that when the release is in writing, parol evidence cannot be adduced to prove a contractual promise by the guarantor to remain liable. It has been suggested¹⁹⁹ that these cases are wrong, because the parol evidence is not being used to add to or vary the main

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¹⁹³ The term "contribution" is probably being used here in a general sense to embrace the right of indemnity against a co-debtor.

¹⁹⁴ There is no definitive authority on this point, although in the Australian case of *Bank of Adelaide v Lorden* (1970) 45 A.L.J.R. 49 at 52 Barwick C.J. was of the view that the debtor when released was "effectively discharged ... from any further liability to pay any sum on account of that debt".

¹⁹⁵ *Davidson v M'Gregor* (1841) 8 M. & W. 755; 151 E.R. 1244. See also *Re Blakely Ex p. Harvey* (1854) 4 De G.M. & G. 881; 43 E.R. 752.

¹⁹⁶ *Davidson v M'Gregor* (1841) 8 M. & W. 755 at 767-768; 151 E.R. 1244 at 1249-1250.

¹⁹⁷ The pleadings in *Davidson v M'Gregor* (1841) 8 M. & W. 755; 151 E.R. 1244 did allege this request.

¹⁹⁸ *Brooks v Stuart* (1839) 9 Ad. & E. 854; 112 E.R. 1437; *Cocks v Nash* (1832) 9 Bing. 341: 131 E.R. 643 (a case of joint debtors but, in this context, the principles are the same). In both these cases the pleadings alleged that the release was at "the request" of the guarantor.

¹⁹⁹ G. L. Williams. *Joint Obligations* (1949), p.128, para.60.

contract, but to establish a separate collateral contract between the guarantor and the creditor. The parol evidence rule is not, therefore, infringed.

6-86 Another way in which the guarantor might be rendered liable in these circumstances is as a result of the application of the principles of estoppel, the guarantor being estopped from pleading the release because the guarantor had acknowledged that, notwithstanding the release, liability under the guarantee should continue.²⁰⁰ The creditor then relies on this assurance by releasing the principal debtor.

6-87 If the guarantor's consent to the continuation of liability is given after the creditor's release of the debtor, it has been said that the guarantor's liability will still revive if the guarantor makes a new promise to perform the obligation with knowledge of the release.²⁰¹ It is irrelevant that the promise is not supported by consideration.²⁰² This conclusion is based on authorities which have held that, where the creditor varies the principal contract by giving time to the principal²⁰³ or impairs a security given by the principal²⁰⁴ the discharge of the guarantor, which would be the normal result of these actions, can be prevented by the subsequent consent of the guarantor. The basis of the continuation of the guarantor's liability in these situations is that the guarantor's subsequent promise "is valid, not as the constitution of a new, but the revival of an old debt"²⁰⁵ But a giving of time or the impairment of a security given by the principal is unlike a release because those actions do not extinguish the debt. The guarantor is discharged because the guarantor's position has been prejudiced.²⁰⁶ The reason for the continuation of the guarantor's liability based on a "revival of an old debt" is, therefore, less readily applied where the debt has been effectively extinguished by the release. Any argument that the subsequent consent is binding because it operates as an estoppel²⁰⁷ may also fail because the release has already been given and the creditor could not therefore be said to be acting upon the guarantor's promise to remain liable.²⁰⁸ But the position may be otherwise if there is some other evidence of reliance.

(v) Particular cases

The creditor releases the debtor, but the creditor retains the right to sue the debtor for the debt. This is known as a *release with reservation of claim*. The creditor releases the debtor, but retains the right to sue the debtor for the debt. This is known as a *release with reservation of claim*.

A clause in a guarantee which provides that the guarantee continues in force even after the principal debt has been paid off.

(vi) The law in liquidation

Section 13 of the Law of Sureties Act 1873 provides that a creditor may sue the debtor for the debt, even if the debtor has been released by the creditor.

Similarly, the creditor may sue the debtor for the debt, even if the debtor has been released by the creditor.

²⁰⁰ A suggestion first made in G. L. Williams, *Joint Obligations* (1949), p.128, para.60.

²⁰¹ *Bogart v Robertson* (1905) 11 O.L.R. 295 at 306.

²⁰² *Mayhew v Crickett* (1818) 2 Swan 185; 36 E.R. 585. If there is consideration, this would constitute a new agreement, although if not in writing, it would be unenforceable: see above, Ch. 3.

²⁰³ *Smith v Winter* (1838) 4 M. & W. 454; 150 E.R. 1507; *Phillips v Foxall* (1872) L.R. 7 Q.B. 666 at 676–677 per Quain J.

²⁰⁴ *Mayhew v Crickett* (1818) 2 Swan. 185; 36 E.R. 585.

²⁰⁵ *Mayhew* (1818) 2 Swan. 185 at 191; 36 E.R. 585 at 587. It has been said that an analogous situation exists when a promise or acknowledgement may revive a debt already barred by the Statute of Limitations: *Wilson v Cristall* (1922) 63 D.L.R. 187 at 192 and see below, para.7–65, where consent to a variation is discussed.

²⁰⁶ See the topic of discharge on these bases discussed below, paras 7–72 and 8–46.

²⁰⁷ Estoppel has also been suggested as a basis for the continued liability of the guarantor where consent is given subsequent to a variation of the principal contract: see below, para.7–65.

²⁰⁸ This is one of the requirements of an estoppel: see generally, *Chitty on Contracts* (30th edn, 2008) para. 3–093.

²⁰⁹ See, in substance, *Law of Sureties* (1873) 1 Dickinson (1 Report's case).

²¹⁰ *Croydon* variation of the Statute of Limitations.

²¹¹ This example is given in *Law of Sureties* (1873) 1 Dickinson (1 Report's case).

²¹² See below, para.7–65.

²¹³ See *Bankruptcy Act* 1869, s. 12, which provides that a bankrupt cannot be sued for debts contracted before his bankruptcy without his consent.

²¹⁴ *Juggins* (1888) 10 Q.B. 125.

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(v) Partial release

The creditor, instead of releasing the principal debtor absolutely, may **6-88** release the principal debtor from only a portion of the debt, making it clear that liability remains for the balance. In this situation, it is considered that the guarantor will only be partially released by an amount corresponding to the extent of the release of the principal.²⁰⁹ Although the agreement of release constitutes a variation of the principal contract, such a variation does not lead to an absolute discharge of the guarantor because it is a variation which is obviously for the benefit of the guarantor, as it reduces the extent of the guarantor's liability.²¹⁰ The position would be different if the agreement of release with the principal in some way altered the nature of the guaranteed obligation, as, for example, where a mortgagor is released from an obligation to pay a portion of the mortgage debt and is also released from the covenant to insure.²¹¹ The guarantor would then be fully discharged because the variation of the principal contract would not be one which was obviously beneficial to the guarantor.²¹²

A clause in the guarantee will usually provide for the continuation of the **6-89** guarantor's total liability despite a release of the principal. Ideally, such a clause should specifically refer to a “partial or absolute” release if the guarantor's liability is to be preserved in the event of a partial release.

(vi) The effect of the discharge of the principal in bankruptcy or in liquidation

Section 281(7) of the Insolvency Act 1986 expressly provides that discharge of the principal from his bankruptcy does not release any person from liability as surety for the principal or a person in the nature of such a surety. The reference to “in the nature of such a surety” probably encompasses the situation where there is no promise to be personally liable for the debt of another, but the “guarantor” simply provides a security.²¹³ **6-90**

Similarly where a company is dissolved the guarantor remains liable for the obligations of the company he has guaranteed which are outstanding at **6-91**

²⁰⁹ See, in support, the Australian case of *Hancock v Williams* (1942) 42 S.R. (N.S.W.) 252. Cf. the view of the South Australia Law Reform Commission. *Report Relating to the Reform of the Law of Suretyship*. Report No.39 (1977), para. 6. The Report quotes *Croydon Gas Co v Dickinson* (1876) 2 C.P.D. 46 at 51 as authority, but that case does not appear to support the Report's conclusion.

²¹⁰ *Croydon Gas Co v Dickinson* (1876) 2 C.P.D. 46 at 51 per Amphlett J.A. As to the effect of a variation of the principal contract, see below, Ch. 7.

²¹¹ This example is given by Jordan C.J. in *Hancock v Williams* (1942) 42 S.R. (NSW) 252 at 257.

²¹² See below, paras 7-01 to 7-04.

²¹³ See *Bank of New Zealand v Baker* [1926] N.Z.L.R. 462. Apart from the operation of the insolvency legislation it has been held that the creditor may take steps to bankrupt the principal without discharging the guarantor: *Browne v Carr* (1831) 7 Bing. 508; 131 E.R. 197; *Rainbow v Juggins* (1880) 5 Q.B.D. 422.